## THE STORY OF FRAUD.

Secretary Sherman on the Aggressive.

A LETTER TO THE COMMITTEE.

"A Ludicrous Burlesque, a Travesty on Justice."

MRS. JENKS AND HER LETTERS.

Dennis and His Office-Seeking Experiences.

"CIVIL SERVICE REFORM"

Packard Before the Sub-Committee in New Orleans.

PORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SECRETARY SHER MAN AND THE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1878. In forwarding the above correspondence the Secre tary of the Treasury accompanies it with the follow

mry of the Trassury accompanies it with the following statement:—

With respective deference to the Investigating Committee Secretary Sherman refused to give to the press his offer of testimony, made June 6, until the press his offer of testimony, made June 6, until the press his offer of testimony, made June 6, until the press his offer of testimony, made June 6, until the promise to the secretary statement of the committee second act upon it. After leng acisy, without notice to his formal request, in which he is desired the right to prove the very gist of the whole matter—whether or not toure was a free and fair election to the length of the whole matter—whether or not toure was a free and fair election to the second of the committee is now it Louisians acting upon this constructes. The presence that he cannot prove that there was not a free and fair election because he demes the writing of an imputes letter is frivelous to the last degree, whether ne wrote the letter of not. The real thing that the committee wants to know is whether there was acoust fraud and volence in these two parlianes to justify the Returning Beard in what they did. If so that is the end of the inquiry. If not, and if the solion is Louisians was unlawful and improper, then it may become material to ascertain who participated it this. The whole affair has become a ludicrous our-liveue, a travesty on justice and fairness. To hon. C. N. Portras, Chairman, &c.—

Six—The resolution under which your committee is acting accuses me of inducing certain election efficers of the State of Louisians to faisely and fraudulently represent and protest the election of November 9, 1876, in East Fenicann and part of West Feliciann as not "free and fair." As to the allegation that said election was "free and fair." As to the allegation that said election was "free and fair." As to the allegation that said election was "free and fair." As to the allegation that said election was "free and fair." As to the allegation that said election was "free and fair." A

dences of nearly a hundred witnesses, some restling in New Orienus, East Baton Rouge, and the greater part of them in East and West Pelicia na. He refers o their former testimony as elicited at the second ession of the Forty-lourth Congress, giving the num bers of the pages of the documents to show there were orimes proved of whipping, threats, raids by armed democrats, killing, burning bouses, shooting, intimidation, hanging, driving from home, expulsion from taken away, &c. The letter then continue as follows:

taken away, &c. The letter then continue as follows:—
In order to convey to the committee a little more explicitly than the above statements do what I expect to establish by the loregoing witnesses, I add ine following attacement of what the records of Congress authorize me to state. Yie combined result of them testimony will be—

First—the prevalence in the parishes above named, as well as in those adjoining, belove and at the time of the said election, and especially at the time and pices or registration of voters, proparatory to said election of the thoroughly organized and executed system of intimidation of republican voters by the democrats.

democrats.

This intimidation, onforced by means of daily and nightly r-lux by arrived bodies of mean upon the persons any property of republicans, included in these acts of voicines, killing, wounding and whipping of republicans, breaking into and burning nouses and stores and other outrages, by means of which a state of terrorism was inaugurated in these and adjoining parishes that the leading republicans is these localities were forced to leave their homes and prevented from organizing for the campaign, and the rank and file of the party utterly disheartened, a large majority

hie of the party utterly disheartened, a large majority of them forced against their wish either to desist from voting or to vote the desingurant flexet.

That this intimidation was carried to such an extent that the large republican majorities which had appeared at every election after the close of the war, and prior to the election of 1876, were thereby suddenly converted into large democratic majorities, so that in some of the precincts, and in one of the parhabet—to wit, East Feitchand—not a single republican vote was polled.

ishes—to wit, East Feliciana—not a single republican vote was polled.

\*\*Second—I expect by this testimony to show that witnesses of both partles concede the existence of this violence and intimidation, though the democrats by that it was not political in its origin.

\*\*Third—I expect by this testimony to show in establishment of the claim that it was political and directed by democrats against republicans as such, that this organized violence was so timed as to precode and cover the time of registration and to precede elections, and that it cased after the election, and that the victims of the violence and intimidation were almost always the active, leading republicans, and never democrats.

that the victims of the violence and intimidation were almost always the active, leading republicans, and never democrate.

Fourth—I expect by this testimony to show, and will snow as I am authorized to state by the records of Congress, among others the following parishes. These for the political ends above stated, namely—East Felicians, Killed, 5; wounded, 3, hung, 2; whipped, 24; shot at, 4; expected from office, driven from nome, 8; by threats of violence, 5; burned out, 2; threats of individual persons, 11. In West Felicians killed, 25; wounded, 1; hung, 3; whipped, 7; shot at, 7; expected from editer, &c., driven from nome, 11; by threats of violence, 4; threats to individual persons, 11. In West Felicians killed, 25; wounded, 1; hung, 3; whipped, 7; shot at, 7; expected from editer, &c., driven from nome, 11; by threats of violence, 4; threats to individuals, 15; burnt sut, 13. In aske this application to the committee at this time because I wished 250 give the forest should send part of its members to Louisians, if that should be done. In case of the decision to rend a study be done. In case of the decision to send a study-committee to Louisians, and that the committee shall deem it improper to bring all the will respond to the committee of subjection to the committee and by the sub-committee sent to Louisians as an application to have the will nesses hamed to this city, then I ask that this application shall be treated and acted on, by the committee and by the sub-committee shall decide it best to have them appear. The names and testimony, as above indicated, I derive mainly from the records of Congress which I have pointed out. Permiting it due to the committee and myself to fill this application without the delay thus wound be involved in an attempt to find out whether any and which of the process of the flows, I decide new to file it and to say that as soon as notified that my application will be granted in younsel here and in Louisiana will, before the subcommittee are issued, strike irom the list t

MR. MORRISON'S REPLY.

A draft of a letter has been prepared by Mr. Morri sen, at the request of Chairman Potter, in reply to

Secretary Sherman's request.

Mr. Morrison says, in the course of his reply:-Mr. Morrison says, in the course of his reply:—
The records of Congress to which you refer, and
other records of Congress with which you are doubtless ismiliar, authorize the sistement that
the former testimony of said witnesses
has been contradicted by witnesses as numerous, as intelligent, and whose testimony
is at least as well centified to belief. It is needless to
sid that should these hundred witnesses again repeat
their former testimony five hundred other witnesses,
at least as credible as they, will be ready again to
contradict them.

The reply concludes as follows:—

Whatever of accusation is made against you in the resolutions of the House of Representatives, under such this committee is acting, rests, so lar as any testimony yes heard shows, upon the statement and silegation that to influence and control D. A. Weber and James E. Anderson in their official acts you made them verbal promises and promises of reward. If the committee correctly understood your statement before it you denied writing such letter and making such promises. However material the evidence of the winess you ask to have summoned may be to the lact of the number of persons killed, threstened, drives from office or otherwise intimidated, as you personally it the committee has correctly understood you to deny the asception that you wrots the letter and give these promises and assure the letter and give these promises and assurances, for such misegation with be best or established for disproved by evidence of the number of men tilled in the Festimans parishes, whether killed because others soughs to steal their votes. The committee is therefore constrained for the present respectfully to decling compliance with your request to The reply concludes as follows :--

have subpensed as witnesses the several persons named by you, all of whom nave testified once, some of them twice and others tareotimes on the same subject, and their testimony is preserved and now accessible to all in the "Records of Congress."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

WARRINGTON, June 29, 1878. The Investigating Committee met at twenty five minutes past eleven A. M., Mr. Potter presiding. Mrs. mun if she had received the letters addressed to her

by Anderson, bereiofore called for by the Committee. Size replied that she had received the letters and would give them to the committee with the stipulation that copies of her own letters to Anderson in reply should be taken in connection with them.

The Witness—It is only with that previse that I will consent to give the letters to the committee.

Q When were these copies made oy you? A. At the time the letters were written. I made copies of them before I delivered them to Anderson. They are verbatim copies in my own handwriting. I also wish to put in evidence a letter I wrote to Mr. Sypher and one received from him, and as he represents Mr. Tilden I think it is right they should go into the case.

Mr. Springer—I object to a remark of that kind going on our record.

The Witness—Well, from a conversation I held with Mr. Sypher bimself I drew that interence. The witness then handed the letters to the chairman.

The Chairman—Who called for these letters?

The Witness—I was General Butler, and it will hurt his locings very much if he does not get them.

The Chairman—Did you meet any of the visiting states men here in Washington belore they went to New Orieuns? A. Yes, sir, several of them.

Q. Which of them did you meet the mest frequently in New Orieans? A. I met them only three or four times altagether; if was altogether in public, at the St. Charles Hotel and twice at Governor Kellogg's collec.

times altegether; it was altogether in public, at the St. Charles Hotel and twice at Governor Kellogy's office.

Q Did you meet Mr. Staughton? A. Yes, sir, twice. THE UNENGWN AMANUENSIS.

Q When you took the note from Weber to deliver to Senator Sherman did the person to whom you dictated the reply go with you to the hotel? A. Oh no, sir; he was tare already; I was quite alone when I went into the building; I met him first in parlor P; he was a mere local politician—it don't amount to anything, you know.

Q Did he remain with you all the time in parlor P? A. Yes, sir, he was at the table; I left him there.

Q. And you are still unwilling to tell who he was?

A. I have been urged by many prominent republicans here to tell you his name, but I should consider that a betrayal of confidence and almost a violation of trust.

Q. Ilaye you seen this person since that day? A. I have not seen him for six months; he nover was in Washington, and I do not know his address.

The visits to Mrs. Werker.

Q. You made two trips to Donaldsonville, did you not? A. Yes, sir.

Q And ou one of these occasions did you see Mrs. Weber at her father's house? A. I saw her boin times at her father's house; I only met her wice.

Q. When you went up for General Sheldon to bring her to Now Orienns did you threaten it she did not come with you you would send a sergeaunt-si-arms to arrest her? A. How could it be possible that I could do it? of course, I did not; I nover threatened to have her arrested.

Q. Did you threaten to have her brought to Washington? A. Uertainly not; I told the lady she could suit herseli about 'it; I remarked to her her she will be her escort; I did not know as that time I was coming mysell.

Q. Why did you speak to ber about coming to Washington and I there? A. I presented

mer escore; I did not know at shat time I was coming myself.

Q. Why did you speak to her about coming to Washington at all, thes? A. I presumed it was for that purpose she was wanted.

Q. Did not Mrs. Weber's brother come to her house at the time of your visit there and ask per If you had come after the Sherman letter and if so to order you away? A. Certainly not; that is comething new in the programme.

come after the Sherman letter and if so to order you pway? A. Certainly bot; that is comething new in the programme.

Q. And didn't Mrs. Weber tell the person who said this not to med-le with her business, and that you did not know about the Sherman letter? A. Ail I can say is she said to me sho had never bond of anything of the kind; on the first visit the Sherman letter was not mentioned at ail, occased idd not know of it myselt, but on the second visit she mentioned it, and said that Anderson had stated I had received \$100,000 for that document; I presume she meant the Sherman document.

Q. Are you acquainted with Mr. Reynolds, the publisher of a paper at Bayon Sara? A. Yes, sir; when I made my first visit to Doualdenrylle Mr. Reynolds secorted me from Mr. E. L. Weber's house to the hotel, Mr. Weoer being airnai of being assassinated if he went outside his door after Jark.

Q. Did you converse with him during that visit? A. No, sir; I am not accustomed to converse with common people and especially to tell them my affairs.

Q. Didn't you sak him where you could find a teller written from Mr. Sherman to Weber and Anderson? A. I must have saked everybody in the world about it according to your tale; no, I did not; has I known it was the so called Sherman letter that was wanted I should not have goue up to Donaldsonvil e, I assure you.

Q. Didn't you call Mr. L. Weber off into a room

it was the so-called Sherman lotter that was wanted I should not have gone up to Donaldsonvil e, I assure you.

Q. Didn't you call Mr. h. L. Weber off into a room and have some conversation with him about the Sherman letter at that time? A. On the contrary, if I had, all the "Vieyad" in town would have tainted; it would have been a breach of stiquette; I aid not.

Q. Did you make Mr. Weber any proposition if he would find and deliver up any letter to you? A. No. arr Mr. Weber was always open to propositions, and I knew I could appraised a tim is any way whenever I wanted to, because I had done it before when we wanted to make a quorum in our Senate; on that occasion I went to him, but had no us? for him then; he always knew what the democrats were offering, and he wanted to know sometimes what we would do, and sometimes I had to inform him.

Q. Did you mention to Mr. Newsham, formerly a member of Congress, that you were in pursuit of that sherman letter? A. I certainly did not; he is a man I have not much respect for, and therefore I do not tak to him; after my return from Washington I mot Mr. Newsham is New Orleans and he said that I ought to "come to a divide," you understend what that is—it is slang—I do not; what was I to divide about?

Q. Did you not say to Reynolds on your way to the botel that you knew of the existence of the letter, and that it was among Weber's papers? A. How could I? I did not know what it was they wanted.

Q. Did you tell Reynolds that it you got the let er you

and that it was among Weber's papers? A. How could I? I did not know what it was they wanted.

Q. Did you tell Reynolds that it you got the letter you would pay well for it? A. Certainly not; I had not one dollar to offer him for it; I am not a millionaire, I might search the world over from zone to zone and not find one spot of earth my own. (Laughter.)

MRS. JEKES AND NEWSTAFER MEN.

By Mr. Springer.—The roason you did not speak to Mr. Reynolds was because you do not speak with common people? A. Well, I did not suppose you wanted all the tramps in the country to know about it.

Q. He was a newspaper editor, I believe? A. I do not know; he might have belonged to the press, and that would not have made him any better (saughter); newspaper men are well enough in their way, all due respect to them, but they take too much liberty with people; you Americans have too much liberty with how (laughter).

Q. I will sak you what is your occupation? A. I am a general genius.

Q. Is that the means by which you make your liv-

Q. I will sag you what is your occupation? A. I am a general genius.

Q. Is that the means by which you make your living? A. "Othelio's occupation gone;" the republicans are dead. (Laughter.)

Q. Is that the answer you desire to make? A. Precisely; what occupation would you have me follow; I have no occupation; I simply attend to my own business.

have no occupation; I simply attend to my own business.

MR. JENES' OCCUPATION.

Q. What is the occupation of your husband? A. Well, sometimes he has occupation and sometimes he has not; he belonged to the United States Navy before I married him, in 1870; he was tax collector in East Feliceans when I married him.

Q. What occupation has he had since you have been married? A He has nad several occupations, but, unfortunately, whenever they discovered that he was identified with the republican party "Othello's occupation was gone."

Q. You regarded him as the Othello? A. Not a bit of it; I am the Othello myself. (Laughter.)

Q. Has he amy trade or profession? A. No, sir; he has been engriged in business occasionally.

Q. What business? A. He was clerk at the Belleville Iren Werks and was in the Custom House about a year.

ville Iron Works and was in the Custom House about a year.

Q. How long was he Tax Collector? A. During 1870, 1871 and plant of 1872.

Q. Want is his occupation aow? A. His occupation is that of a witness before this august tribunst.

Q. Is that if the occupation he has? A. Yes, sir; and that is sufficient, I tell you. (Leoghter.)

Q. He has no other employment? A. No, erc.

Q. What was his occupation previous to being summoned before this "au.ust tribunal?" A. He was about to go to Nouth America, to Baha, in a sugger, on a schooner or a ship of some kind; what do you wish to know that for?"

Q. You have become quite a notorious character in

more to leave the "dat, test tribunal?" A. He was about to go to South America, to Babi, in a sigger, on a schouner or a ship of some kind; what do you wish to know that for?"

Q. You have become quite a notorious character in the country? A. Parlow me, i do not permit you to use the word "motorious".

Q. Well, amoust them. A. I have made you famous; J. Well, amoust them. A. I have made you famous; J. A. I suppose at General Eutier's request, 1 being to you and him exclusively, I believe, as a winese.

Q. Dat whome issuance dut you come to this city? A. I suppose at General Eutier's request, 1 being to you and him exclusively, I believe, as a winese.

Q. Dut on have any conversation with General Shelton as to your cessing here? A. I may have conversed with him affer I sea summoned.

Q. Dut he tell you to report any particular press.

Q. Dut he tell you to report any particular press.

Q. Dut he tell you to report any particular press.

Q. Has that duel been fought yet? A. It was a bloodless one, as all Yankee duels are. They do not understand the code.

Samuel P. Buiter, the Wasuinglan correspondent of the listitimers Ginetic, was used.

Mr. A. D. Burk was then recalled and his examination of yeaterias; resumen in answer to question, and the same and the code was in question.

Well as that duel been fought yet? A. It was a bloodless one, as all Yankee duels are. They do not the listitimers Ginetic, was used.

By the Chairman—Are you the person who for alleged the reports to the Gazett on the 18th of Februal 19th of the Chairman—Are you the particular press.

Q. Did you have any conversation and about man was alleged the reports to the Gazett on the 18th of Februal 19th of the country of the first of the country of the coun

her most unqualified assent to the remark, saying that he knew that was the fact from what she had heard from other parties.

Mr. William E. Chandler Recaller.

Mr. William E. Chandler was then recalled and questioned by Mr. Cox.

Q. Will you please produce all the telegrams which pussed between you and other parties upon the business of your visit to Florida in the tail of 1876? A. I will do so; I have them here with me.

The witness then produced and read to the committee telegrams seat to and received by him from various parties, none of which contained any matter of special importance.

Q. I will ask you about your performance of duty in Florida, State distinctly, and without reservation, what information you had of frauds on the part of republicans from republicans in Florida, and what part, if any, was taken by yourself, or, so far as came to your knowledge, by other republicans there, in assisting or in any manner countring with anything of the kind. A. I have no knowledge of any republican frauds; there were such charges made by the democrate, which we disproved by reply and counter proof; the republicans visitors from the North and Judge Kmmdow. Mr. Bissee and myself prapared for the canvass of the State by scuding into nearly every country to asceptain facts deemed important to present to the Canvassing Board and they were him before the Board; Graeral M. Martin, now at Tailantiche, Fla., was the chaffring of the Regulpican Campaigu committee and had a recoval overaight of the work of obtaining information and windence; I desire to state that the \$5,000 which I had received from the Centennial National Bank was handed by me to nim and by him expended in paying the expenses of procuring testimony.

Q. What was, in brief, the purpose and scope of your work there? A. Industriou, persistent legal lacor in the preparation and trial of the cause; the State was soon ascertained to be very close, and evidence was prepared to be used before the Returning Board top-atablish our side.

By Mr. Springer—Bid you ha

persons employed; and, in reply to General Butler, gave also the names of the Florida politicians who had received government appointment, on the recommendation of himself and Governor Noyes.

THE PACKARD GOVERNEAST.

Q. I will now take up another matter; from whom did you get the flat information that the Packara government was to be broken up or overthrown? A. The first information which I considered reliable I received from Sianley Matthews, some time between the 18th and 25th of Februsry, 1877; I had heard rumors before to that edect, but I could not between them until I receives the information from Mr. Matthews; I called upon arm on this occasion at his room is Wormley's and had a conversation with him; I told him I had called to see him because I had heard that Governor Hayes ween be should come to washington intended to stop at some private house, and I wanted to express the hope that he would not do so, but would go to some hotel, see as to avoid the pesioustes that arise in such cases; he replied that he thought flovernor Hayes would stop either at Judge Swayne's or at Senator Sherman's; I then said, as an excuse for coming to him ou the subject, that I left some sort of responsibility for flovernor hayes until the 4th of Maren, and then, I said, he will take care of himself; Mr. Matthews replied, "Since you take so much interest in getting the new aliministration so well started, I wish you would do the best you can or use your influence to prevent President Grant's recognize ag the Packard government;" that remark at once excited my attention, as it was the Brat tangible evidence it had had that the flow of the start tangible evidence in the had the thing that could happen of the seat the same time of it from the account of the said to him that to course for the said the flow of the said the same time of the response to an inquiry from me, he said the latention was to have the Hampton government recognized in that and there was no difficulty about it what the president could help recognizing and sus

tion I had with him then.

Q bid you have ony conversation with Senator Matthews after that? A. I saw him at Secretary Robeson's on the Tuesday before the 4th of Maron and stated to him that I thought Packard wend bo

Robeson's on the Tuesday before the 4th of Marca and stated to him that I thought Packard weeld be sacrificed by that arrangement, and dissented from that policy, stating emphatically that if Packard was not sussained I would never maintain the honesty of the election of Hayos; that is an incorrect statement, however, for I have constantly maintained the honesty of his election, but that was my way of asserting the fact that it was not honest to take the Presidency by the vote of Louisians and self out the Packard government before the link was hardly dry upon the electoral decision which counted Louisians for the Hayes electors; Mr. Evarts, General Gerfield, Mr. Kasson and Mr. McGormick wore present and nead what I sain; Mr Kasson tried to justify the policy, and Mr. Evarts and tieneral Gerfield sain but little in assent or d seent of it.

Q. From that time have you had any special recognition, except in getting places for Florida men, from the administration? A. I have had no positive recognition; a new price of the modern the administration, and have had no positive recognition; in ever have been an applicant for office doder the administration, and have had no porsonal friends appointed upon my asking; I have asked nothing.

Q. Then you got what you asked for? (Laughter.) Did you afterward call on General Garfield? A. Yes, ar, and expressed my lears lest the party and administration were to be dishonored by what I leared was going forward; during this conversation with him he told mode expressed my lears lest the party and administration were to be dishonored by what I leared was going forward; during this conversation with him he told mode expressed my lears lest that the object of the conference was to see if some arrangement ontil him he told mode expressed my lears less that the object of the conference was to see if some arrangement could be abandoned, surrendered or given up, and he said that Mr. Sherman seemed to be looking after some way to arrange it so that Packard should roluntarily withdraw as G

Secretary Sherman, written on a visiting card:—
Secretary Sherman:
I particularly sesire that Mr. L. G. Dennis, of Florida, shall be appointed to the first suitable (changed afterward to good) place, and I think he is well fitted for it.

When I saw the President again he told me that he had heard from Mr. Chandler that I would accept a position as special agent; he then gave methle noise—

DEAR SIR-I am reilably assured that L. G. Dennis, of Florida, would make a capital special agent of the Treasury. I specially desire that his claim may have your favorable attention. Sinceroly, Hon. Joint Schemax, &c.

The Wishness. Pa.

ury. I specially desire that his claim may have your favorable attention. Sincerely. R. B. HAYES. Hon. Joins Sincerely of the freezery and I got it hat k again through Mr. Chandler, who get it from Mr. McCormick, and which has since been published from that department as being on file; after that Mr. McCormick suggested to me that there was a vacancy in the position of Custodian of Plates and D.os in the Printing Bureau; I saw the President and told him what Mr. McCormick had said, and he wrote a core to Mr. McPherson, Chief of the Bureau, stating that it the vacancy was not filled he would regard it as a personal favor it I should be appointed; Mr. McPherson wont with me to the President and told him that the vacancy would occur shortly, and he knew of no one who was going to upput in there and the appointment would be agreeable to himself; the next day I spoke to Mr. McCornick about it, and he said that Secretary Sherman wanted the place for a friend of him; I told him that President Hayes wanted it for a friend of him.

Q. And Sherman boat? A. Yea, air; he beat (haughter); I was then appointed to a place in the Department of Architecture. (Laughter.)

Q. Did you know anything about aroultecture?

A. Ne, sir, but that was a temporary proviso—(haughter)—that was a provision for temporary relief; I had no specific Juty; I don't comemoer that I ever did anything.

General Butler—Stop a moment. Let me see if I understand the. I thought I was up to all the ways of politicians, but I find I am a intle behind.

To the witners—You say a place was improvised for you in the supervising architect's office? A. Yes, air; there was a vacancy or they made one; at any rate, I filled one. (Laughter.)

Q. What was your compensation? A. Six or seven doilarsa day.

Q. Were you to travel or stay there? A. Stay

there.

Q. Were you ever set to work, and if so what werk were you set about? A. I went there several times but they never had anything for me to do, and then I aid not by much more attention to it and did not go there very often; sometimes I went there and sometimes I aid hot, but I some got sick of that.

times I aid hot, but I soon sot sick of that.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Q. How long aid that state of indifference continue?

A. For nearly a month; then I wout to Governor McCormick and told him that as I wout to Governor McCormick and told him that as I was put on there to army pay, I did not think I should lose my capacity to do so if he should allow me to go to Massachusetts (great laughter), and he gave me a leave of absence for thirty days.

Q. Your family was there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. So you went up for thirty days? (Laughter.)

A. Yes, sir; I suggested then that I did not like the dea of losing ground the building and that it was a violation of civil service reform to draw pay in that way, and I would prefer to go away until something definile should occur; I left my address and expected whenever the suddictship was ready for me they would notify me and I would come on and step into it—(laughter); I went to Massachusetts and remained there until Decomber.

By the Chairman—Were you engaged in the same aborious dattes all the time? A. I was on leave of absence for thirty days, but I stayed many or 120 days, and not hearing anything from Washington I concluded I was forgotten, and I came on to remind them that I still lived. (Lughter.)

By Mr. Butler—Did you get year pay? A. When I got here I got two montas' pay; they coulds't stretch out any forther than that—that is, three months' pay in all.

Q. Did you report in any way or send anything brek to be put on file doring your absence? A. No, sir: after I got back I did not expect any pay; I was acting independently about the matter; but upon my return here I lound I could have it, and of course I took it. (Laughter.) Then I got information that I could go to Fiortia with some edicials there, and I made up my mind to go and speak to Mr. Chandler and other friends of mine and supersted I would like to there go in some official capacity, Pdidn't care what it was; then I was appointed to the position in the secret service I have spoken of; I don't think the President knew anything of these appointments I have spoken of.

Q. These appointments were given you to fill the vacancy until the other came around? A. Yer, sir; I explained why I wanted to ge to Fiernds; that these indictances were the indictances as not in the particular charge was take presidence.

Q. What were the indictances to hour! A. I never did knew what the ordernee was, but the particular charge was take presidence.

Q. About what? A. I had made a report as County Superintendent of Schools to the data of the amount of money necessary for their operation for the ongaing scholastic verifies. WANTED TO GO TO PLORIDA.

of schools that would be established and the amount of money necessary for their operation for the ensuing scholastic year; they discovered that some of these schools were not established or put in operation, and I was charged with laisely pretending there was a school when there was no school; I was supposed to have paid some persons unknown the amount of money estimated for the support of that school, and therefore had wronged the county out of that amount of money.

day.

Q Were you a lawyer? A. I had been admitted to the bar, but had never practiced at all.

ords of the United States Courts, as I stated yesterdar.

Q. Were you a lawyer? A. I had been admitted to the har, but had hever practiced at all.

Q. How many forfeited recogn-zances did you find out there? A. I examined the records and obtained a list of them, but in the meantime Congress had passed some resolutions creating some investigating committees, and the chief of this ourcau ordered me away from Fiorida to de duy as a detective, which duty I knew nothing about; and as I was in Florida to look after my own afters and prepare for trial I did not like to go, but after getting several notices from him I started; the place he wanted me to go to was in the Dismai beamp Canal in North Carolina, and in order to get there I was obliged to go to Norloik, and while at Norloik I received a note from him to the effect that I was travelling about on my private husiness at the public expense and that his capariment had been subjected to suspicion and inuonido on that account shell made a written explanation of my reasons is going to Norloik and at the same time tendered my resignation.

Q. What happened then? A. Then I came here to Washington; I then received an appointment as special agent in the internal Revenue Department.

Q. Did you know asylving about whisky and tobacco? A. Yes, vir; I knew something about that business, naving been collector of internal revenue.

Q. What then? A. I made my statement for the purpose offstimulating investigation; I had, however, no personal feeting against the President, because he may singular the as a decent kind of a man, which is much better than the him half hillience enough to have done so be would have accurred me a good appointment. (Grass laughter.)

Q. You fet the contents of your statement be known, so that it got around in the department or not, but I let Mr. Ganader know it in a semi-confidential manner.

Q. When did you first hear of your internal revenue.

Q. When did you first hear of your internal revenue When did you first hear of your internal revenue appointment? A. After my statement was published I received a letter that my appointment made on the 28th of March as special agent had been cancelled that day? I received it on the 28th of April.

Q. Have you got your month's pay? A. No, sir; I have not cancel for i yet.

Q. They then owe you a month's pay? A. I so understand it; I have understood since that when I was appointed I was granted thirty days leave of aperice.

absence.

Q. And in the meantime you published a statement, not they cancelled your appointment? A. Yes, sir, and I nave never asked for a settlement.

Q. Does this comprise all your office seeking and office notifing under this administration? A. Yes, sir, I wish the committee would call for my recommendations on file in the slopartiment.

Without concluding the examination of the witness the committee, at ten minutes to five o'clock P. M., went into the executive session and agon after adjourned until Monday morning at half-past ten.

THE LOUISIANA SUB-COMMITTEE-EX-GOVER-

NOB PACKARD'S TESTIMONY—HE GIVES HIS RESONS FOR BILIEVING HIS TITLE TO BE AS GOOD AS THAT OF THE IRRSIDENT. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEW ORLEANS, June 29, 1878. The Congressional sub-committee, which went to work to-day, examined ex Governor Packard for three or lour hours. It is statement was directed mainly to acts of the election to 1878, and wheather he was de clared elected by the same Returning Board and by the same Legislature that elected Kenogg Senator General Butler telegraphed nearly fity pages of matter to be read by the committee. Nothing startling was elicited, his statement being pretty much that which has been shown aiready. There was no counsel present for either party. Judge Ray and General Sneldon being absent, and Colonel Zocharle not acting, as the committee did not request the State Democratic committee to fornish any one. There was only a few spectators present. The fact that the committee was it work not being zenerally known. Mr. Stanger did most of the cross-xamination. On Monday the country witnesses will be examined.

Ex-GOVERNOR PACKARD'S TRETIMONY.

Ex-GOVERNOR PACKARD'S TRETIMONY. Speldon being absent, and Colonel Zacharle not acting

lows:—
The Returning Board met at the time prescribed by law, was first present at any of the sessions, open or secret; had no conversation then nor since with members of the Board as to matters under consideration; have no knowledge of their labors ofter than such as were published; their returns were the only means

of information I had, the roturns of the Board gave the State to Hayes and myself; not to my knowledge was any other result rescribed by by them than that published; they declared by by them than that published; they declared the result about December 5; I was inaugurated Governor January 8; was in office thi April 25; the Hayes Commission arrived early in April; my majority as she win by the lictureing Board was somewhat less than that of the highest Hayes elector and higher than the majority for the lowest elector; witness said the files of the Republican would give all the data required as to the promulgation of the returns; from the returns made witness deemed himself the legally elected Governor of Louisiana; there was no question about that; the returns made by the Returning Board went before the Louisiature, through the Secretary of State, as required by the constitution; the two bouses met, can wassed the vote and declared him elected; that Legislature consisted of a quorum of both houses that day, sixty-eight members of the House and annealess of the senate being present; witness read article 48 of the constitution, prescribing the mode for declaring the results of elections; the constitution showed that the witness was elected by 3,420 majority; the official journal showed twenty one Sanators present.

Witness explained:—The Scoule sealed the members on contest; can give no reasons as to whether, if the returns for the Presidential Electors were correct, the returns for the Presidential Electors were correct, the returns for the Presidential Electors were correct, the returns for the Presidential Electors were con-

bors on contest; can give no reasons as to whether, if the returns for the Presidential Electors were correct, the returns for myself were not correct; there is no reason.

Witness here read from a pile of republican newspapers the promulgation of the vote showing himself and Anoine elected, and said—I fand my vele was in excess of five of Hayes' electors—that is, as iney canvassed them; the votes as found in the boxes gave me a much larger majority; in my opinion my title to the Governorship of Louisiana is as good as the other; the contest of the presidency; I consider them bith good, and one is as good as the other; I received the declaration of my election from the Logislature; Mr. Hayes' citle rests on the vote of Louisiana; I am entitled to be Governor; the sain entitled to be; Mr. Hayes' title rests on the vote of Louisiana; I am entitled to be Governor; the sain entitled to be; Mr. Hayes' title rests on the vote of Louisiana; I am entitled to be Governor; the sain entitled to be; Mr. Hayes' title rests on the vote of Louisiana; I am entitled to be Governor; the saint Legislature, and there were more members present at the second days' ression, when my vote was declared, than on the day Kellogg was elected; that Legislature, and there were more members present at the second days' ression, when my vote was declared, than on the day Kellogg was elected; that Legislature had been recognized by Governor Kellogg; as lar as the validity of the Legislature is concerned, if the United States Senate admitted Kellogg there is no reason why I should not be Governor; the reason I was ousted was that a large armed mob was in the streets of the city, and their presence weakened confidence in my Legislature, and in consequence of that and other influences brought to my knowled; were numerous they were given in my valedictory of April 28, 1877. Witness said he believed the armed mob was under Governor Nicholis and were called in litta; I believe they were given in my valedictory of April 28, 1877. Witness said he believ

vass of the votes was carried on by Nicholis as well as by the Packard Legislature, only using the returns of the Democratic Committee instead of the lawful returns.

He thon said—Even if they had had lawful returns there was not a quorum of legally elected persons present in either nouse, and sovernor Nichols could not receive therefrom a title; the kellogy Legislature on the 1st of January called on the President for stoops to suppress internal disorder; I made an appeal to the President by a letter dated April 5; received no answer, written or orally, to this, nor to the second letter, which i sent April 16; this last was sent a lew days before my abdication; at that time I was under the impression that the Harlan-McVeagh Opministion was advising my supporters to join the Nicholis Legislature; I had no means of information of improper methods used by the commission in regard to the membership of the Legislature save by general rumors; I had the impression that the commission came here to break up the Packard Legislature; the effect of their presence is plain to be seen; I have no impression that Mr. Hayes sent the Commission nere for that purpose; I cannot judge the President's intentions or wishos, and cannot express an opinion; the commission was done so; the Commission would have as gladly recognized me as Governor as Nicholis, if they could have done so; the Commission would have as gladly precognized me as Governor as Nicholis, if they could by such means have got the whole body of the Legislature; I have no recollection of having been approached by any member of the commission requesting that I should windraw from my office; I so not think any member deserted me because of any tenier in a defect in my title, but I have no means of knowing the actual cause of the desertion; I received a letter from Stanley Maintens repeating the same assertion, dated March 1c concerning the resonation of President (had measuremed of the Returning Hoard been recognized by the President in south them repeated in the secur

hours or more.

At haif-past four the Commission adjourned until ten o'clock Monday morning.

PROBABLE PUTURE PROCEEDINGS.

Governor Nichols is absent, and will not return to

the city until the midde of July, so he will not appear before the committee unless specially needed.

An ellort will be made, though, to produce before the committee in a condensed form the fact of the electron of Nicholis and his electors and that the Legislature which elected Senator Spofford was the legal one, diovernor Packard was expected to leave for Liver-pool to-day, but late to-night it was found the steamer would not leave before the stage of the will be summanded again before the committee to-tell what he knows of the visiting statesmen.

ARMY . INTELLIGENCE.

CHANGE OF OUARTERS The following order, watch has just been promu! ated by Major General Hancock, speaks for itself:-BEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC,

NEW YORK CITY, June 27, 1878.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 4.9

1. In pursuance of orders from the War Department the needquarters of the Military Byraion o, the Atlantic and of the Department of land East will be established at Governor's Island, New York Harber, on the 1st of July, 1878, and all rents and commutation for offices and quarters in New York city on account of these headquarters will coass on that day.

PERSONAL STAPF.
Captain William G. Mitchell, Fifth infantry, Aide-de Camp. Ceptain John S. Wharlon, Nineteenth infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

Camp.
Ceptain John S. Wharlon, Nineteenth infantry,
Aide-de-Camp.
First Lieutenant G. S. L. Ward, Twenty-second infantry, Aide-de-Camp.
BINSKON AND DEPARTMENT STAFF.
ADUCTANT GENERAL'S IDPARTMENT—Colonel James
B. Fry, Assistant Adjutant General; Major Joseph H.
Taylor, Assistant Adjutant General; Major Joseph H.
Taylor, Assistant Adjutant General;
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—Colonel Nelson
H. Davis, Inspector General; Major Rignard Araold,
J. Fitth artillery, Acting Assistant inspector General;
JUDGE ADVOCATE—Wajor Thomas F. Harr, Judge
Advocate, on reporting in accordance with special
orders No. 79, current series, from the Headquarters
of the Army.
QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT—Colonel L. C.
Emeton, Assistant Quarterma-ter teneral; Lieutenant
Colonel A. J. Perry, Deputy Quartermaster General.
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT—Colonel M. D. L. SimpBOB, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—Colonel N. W. Brown, Assistant
Paymaster General.
Br comment of Major General Hancock.

By command of Major General Hancock, JANES B. FRY, Assistant Adjutant General,

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] NORPOLK, Va., June 29, 1878.

The United States Sailing aloop-of-war Saratoga, Lieutenant Commander R. D. Evans commanding, having completed overhaulteg and recoppering her having completed overhauling and recoppering her bottom, left the Navy Yard this afternoon and proceeded to Hampton Road. She sails early next week for Bermuda on the samual summer cruise of the naval apprentices, 200 of whom abe bas on board. Satting OF THE MAYFLOWER FOR WHAINGTON, DEL. This afternoon at lour o'clock the teamer Mayflower, Lieutement Commander A. D. Brown commanding, with the third and fourth classes of condengineers on board, left the yard and put to sea for Wilmington, Del., where the cadets will spend screen days in examining the machinery of the large establishments at that place and Chester.

ABBIVAL OF THE SWATABA AT BOSTON. The United States Steamer Swatars, from Key West, arrived here to-day.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

(BY TELEGRAPH T - THE HERALD.)

/ SNAPOLIS, Md., June 29, 1878. The following condidates have passed successful examination for admission into the Neval Academy, in addition to those already published :-

E. W. Dairympie, Iowa; W. R. M. Feld, Virginia; W. I. Gray, Norte Carolina; C. F. Spp, Missouri; J. I. Jayne, Missossippi; F. F. E. Loutinan, Michigan; P. H. Philips, Marylanu; T. C. Prince, Ohoe; R. Rankin, Kansas; G. R. Reynold, Arizons; T. B. Smith, Alabama; E. W. Sutpain, Neoraska: W. B. Wnittelma, New York,

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

The Lingards go to Hattiax and St. Johns at the "Around the World in Eighty Days" has been

vived in Paris.

in "Les Hacuenots " A sacred concert will be given to-day at Mat

Beach by Gratulla's Hand. Dodworth and Gratulia are giving excellent outdee

The European Museum, at No. 729 Chestnut street Philadelphia, contains one of the fluence elections to

Miss Minnie Cummings will returns to New York in few days to fulfit engageneer as. She will play on the Fourth of July.

Rud. Areason is in Paris en route for Berlin and Vienna, to make arrangements for the organization of an orchestra d fo Strauss, which, he proposes to introduce in America next October. Miss Ada Gray appears this week at the Chestont

Street Theatre, Philadelphia, in "East Lynne," assuming the part of Lady Isab it, so long associated with the name of Lucille West tra. To-morrow night Miss Kate Clarton will appear to the "Iwo Ordhans" at Nicio's Garden. -The manage-

ment at this theatre are doing much to make it one of the most attractive places in the city. Mrs. D.on Bessereautt has been playing in a new piece by Tom Teylor, entitled "Love or Life." She will come to the United States on a starring tour in

the fall. Her getted husband is taking a rest.

Mas Augusta Dargan, one of our charming American actresses, is in San Frag cisco under treatment for a nervous complaint. Sits writes encouragingly to her friends, however, and i specis to reinra to the

The Broadway Theatre will be reopened to-merrow ertson's come ty, entitled "Nature," will be presented for the first time in America, with Miss Imogene in the leading part of Beile May.

Mr. &. E. Dittman, long and well known in connec tion with the management of the concerts of Dr. Dam rosch, has been engaged by Ar. Henry Mapleson, and will be reafter represent the interests of that gentleman and he European Opera Company.

It will be pleasant news, to the many friends of here during the last season of the Aimde troupe, that he will probably return to America in the fell. want and we welcome all such good artists.

During the past week Mrs. Adeline Daval Mack,

who is, invorably known in New York, gave a dra matte conding in Washington, which was attended by much Adent in her several recitations. The stage and auditorsum of the Park Theatre to-

night will be occupied by the Young Men's Chris tian... Association, who proposa to introduce some of

the sweet singers of the Moody and Sankey order and hold a kind of a religious and temperance meeting. on the bill-"The Buzzaris," "The Irishman's Home" and "Der Freischutz." The management and company are new, the papers are popular and the tem

Another and the last dime concert is to be given this evening at Cooper Institute. Thirty-five thousand free tickets to these entertainments are said to have been distributed among the people during the season, but it is evident that a ten cent admission fee, with

out lager, won't pay. among other famous features the colebrated Brouche performing horses, will exhibit at Jersey City to-Middletown, N. Y., Port Jervis and other places in has done good business this season.

There seems to be an impression that "The Vist House, is not a new play, but an old drama altered for the occasion. We are assured that in every sense to the old drama than "Miss Multon" does to "East to the old drama than "Miss Multon" does to "East Lynne," It has been handsomely meanted by the management, and will be one of the object theatrical

The version of "Jane Spore," Mr. W. G. Wills which is announced by Messry. Fiske & Harking at the as the heroine, has just concluded a run of over three hundred nights in London. The play was originally written for this lady, and it is said she returns the cole ownership of the work. Nevertheless, a lawsuit

The tracas in front of the Union Square Theatre on Friday has caused a change in the plane of Mr. Henderson, of the Standard Theatre. Frits will sait for England on the 6th inst. Arrangethe production of several attractive pieces. Emmet's song, "Oh, He Bit Me on the Nose," will heresiter probably be more suggestive to him then ever. Sayre has compelled him for once to "cotton" to his

The programme for this evening at Gilmore's Gerden is an excellent one and just light enough for the be regarded as an assured lact, and the present seuson bids fair to surpues in brilliancy even his own enthustastic anticipations. It is understood that as the scason advances attractive additions will be made to the regular orchestral performances. Gilmore's Gur-

den affords a delightful retreat in which to while

away an hour or two these het evenings

The St. Benoit Twins are said to be doing an attractive business at the library of the New York Aquarium. They were visited by over two thousand persons during last week. The chimpanzees, the wonderful living octopus and the countless specimens of salt and fresh water creatures in the tanks of the New York Aquarium attract pree numbers of visitors this hot weather. It makes one feel cool to watch the strange fish disport in their native element. The tro upe of performing monkeys, goats and dogs afford great pleasure to the chileren. "lit for Tai," the new three act comedy to be pro-duced at the l'ark Theatre to-morrow evening, is an daptation from the French by Mr. D. Daiziel, a gentieman well known among journalists. Perhaps the title of "Comedy," which Mr. Dalziel gives to his piece is somewhat far fetched when we consider that "Le Re veillon," from which the present adaptation is taken s farcical to the utmost extreme. The plot is briefly a follows :- Itp Toc, a gentleman of independent means, is arrested for assaulting a policeman. During his absence at court a stroiling musician forces binself into his wife's apartments, makes himself known as a ormer lover and is only persuaded to leave after a promise on her part to encourage his visits should her husband be sent to juit. Feeling autistica of her hosband's release Mrs. Tip Toe readily consents and the young man depuris. Mr. Tip Toe immediately aftercommitted for trial and that no has only been released on bail until the following morning. He is dis consolate. He weeps buter tears over the harrowing picture of a separation from bis wite, when suddenty an intimate friend arrives with an invitation to a midnight supper. Tip foe's grief quickly vanishes. He tells his wife that he must give himself up immeand salites of for a night's enjoyment. His departure is the signal for the strolling musician's return, who, notwithstanding the entreaties of Mrs. Tip Toe, done her husband's dressing gown, smoking cap and shippers and settles down for an enjoyable evening. He has scarcely done so when loud knocking is heard at the door and the police enter with a beach warrant for Tip Toe's arrest arising out of some trivial irregularity in his bail. The arresting officer, who is curiously enough invited to the same supper

Tip Toe, declines to insult Mrs. Tip Toe by believing her assertion that Roland (the musician to women's devotion to man drags the unfortunate wretch off to jail. The complications which srice out of this mistake are intensely amusing. Tip Toe and the above mentioned officer are introduced to one another at the supper under assumed names. They become very friendly, and Tip Toe accompanies his newly made friend to the just in the morning. There he learns of the arrest of Mr. Tip foe No. 1. and is furious at the wite's apparent initiality. be, but the extremely numerous manner in which the story is told and the situations worked out should in sure the piece at least good andlences for the coming

week. The Lingards and the usual company will ap